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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/421,771	10/19/1999	JACK REGULA	136.1001.04	4583

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P.O. BOX 390013
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94039-0013

EXAMINER

PATEL, AJIT

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2664

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action

Application No.

09/421,771

Applicant(s)

REGULA, JACK

Examiner

AJIT G. PATEL

Art Unit

2664

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 01 June 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

- a) ☒ The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
- b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.
2. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:
- (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
- (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);
- (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
- (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
5. ☒ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☒ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.
6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.
7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) ☒ will not be entered or b) ☐ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: 99-107, 122-135 and 149-153.

Claim(s) objected to: _____.

Claim(s) rejected: 91-98, 108-121, 136-148 and 154.

Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. ☐ The drawing correction filed on _____ is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
10. ☐ Other: _____


Ajit Patel
Primary Examiner

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The applicant argued that Hutchison fails to disclose the step of converting the address into a value stored in a routing tag of a cell. First of all, the claims fails to disclose routing tag of a cell and Hutchison does disclose converting (mapping) the address into a value stored in a routing tag (lines 25-49, col. 9). Please see the definition of BUS in the attached newton's telecom dictionary..

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Newton's Telecom Dictionary

by
**Harry
Newton**

The Official Dictionary of
Computer Telephony, Telecommunications,
Networking, Data Communications,
Voice Processing and the Internet

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I wrote this book for :

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NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

ating a data network by interrupting, at intervals, the data being transmitted. The method enables communication between data terminal equipment and a data network operating at dissimilar data signaling rates.

BURSTY INFORMATION Information that flows in short bursts with relatively long, silent intervals between.

BUS An electrical connection which allows two or more wires or lines to be connected together. Typically, all circuit cards receive the same information that is put on the BUS. Only the card the information is "addressed" to will use that data. This is convenient so that a circuit card may be plugged in "anywhere on the Bus." See also BACKPLANE and BUS NETWORK.

BUS HOG A device connected to a transmission bus which, after gaining access to the transmission medium, transmits a large number of messages regardless of whether other devices are waiting.

BUS MASTER A VME board (usually a CPU) that can contend for, seize and control the VME bus for the purpose of accessing bus resources such as voice boards or even other CPU's. See VME.

BUS MOUSE Mouse that takes up an expansion slot in a PC, rather than a serial port (those are called "serial mice"). There are generally more expansion slots available than serial ports.

BUS NETWORK All communications devices share a common path. Typically in a bus network, a "conversation" from each device is sampled quickly and interleaved using time division multiplexing. Bus networks are very high-speed — millions of bits per second — forms of transmission (e.g. on a local area network) and switching. They often form the major switching and transmission backbone of a modern PBX. The printed circuit cards which connect to each trunk and each line are plugged into the PBX's high-speed "backbone" — i.e. the bus network. See also BUS.

BUS SLAVE A VME board (usually a subsystem or I/O board) which can only respond to VME bus accesses mapped to its address. Slaves can usually interrupt the VME bus on one of 7 levels. See VME.

BUS SPEED The speed at which the computer's CPU (central processing unit) communicates with other elements of the computer. For example, the speed at which data moves between the CPU and your serial ports.

BUS TOPOLOGY A network topology in which nodes are connected to a single cable with terminators at each end.

BUSINESS ID An MCI definition. A five-digit numeric code identifying the business to which a customer is assigned. The first two digits indicate division number, the third indicate service type, and the fourth and fifth indicate billing cycle. These are assigned during order entry and passed to MCI A/R with the customer install/ transaction.

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION An association formerly known as Nomda/Landa.

BUSINESS TELEVISION BTV. Point-to-multipoint videoconferencing. Often refers to the corporate use of video for the transmission of company meetings, training and other one-to-many broadcasts. Typically uses satellite transmission

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